

On the other hand, the *Ano. gibbosa* Say, is a rather rare shell and *generally misnamed*. It is remarkable for the great protuberance of its beaks and umbos, and the swelling of the umbos continues (with the growth of the shell) *downwards* and *backwards*. This peculiarity gained for the species its name. *A. gibbosa* belongs to the group of *cataracta* Say, having a double row of undulations on its beaks, and it is really very doubtfully distinct from this variable species.

Mr. Lea, having obtained specimens of this shell, in which the umbo to post-basal swelling was not very pronounced, he made a new species, which he called *A. dariensis*. The *gibbosa* being a rare shell, as such its identity has well-nigh been lost. For example, a *typical* specimen, so-called by the late G. W. Tryon, was labelled as *A. dariensis* by Mr. Simpson, and the *Anodonta dariensis* figured by Sowerby is a *gibbosa*. So also is the *gibbosa* figured by Sowerby (or Reeve) in plate XI, fig. 23. (This figure is not mentioned by Mr. Simpson). The shell is well figured also by Clessin, plate XVIII, figs. 3 and 4, under its proper name. Mr. Simpson refers these figures to *gibbosa* Say, correctly. But he also refers (as this species) to Sowerby's *couperiana*, and especially to Clessin, plate 50, figs. 3 and 4.

Evidently Mr. Simpson did not compare these figures with one another, for that Clessin's plate 50 figures 3 and 4, and plate 18, fig. 3 and 4 represent two entirely diverse species would be apparent to the veriest tyro. *Couperiana*, Lea (with *its variety dunlapiana*) then is to be recognized as a good species, and *gibbosa*, Say is also a good species with *dariensis* as a synonym, or at best a variety.

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POLYGYRA ALBOLABRIS ALLENI WETH., AND OTHER MISSOURI  
HELICES.

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BY F. A. SAMPSON.

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Years ago when collecting shells at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Charles C. Allen, then of that place, later of Florida, became interested in conchology, and a variety of *P. albolabris* found there was named for him by Prof. Wetherby, and it has since been decided that all of the *P. albolabris* west of the Mississippi and south of Iowa are of that variety.

I have in my collection specimens from sixteen counties in Missouri, and these vary greatly in size from 18 mm. to 32 mm. diameter. The largest is from Scott county in southwest Missouri; from Galena, Stone county they vary from 26 to 30 mm.; from Boone county from 23 to 30 mm.; and from Kansas City 18 to 27 mm.

The specimens from Kansas City are interesting, and the average size at two points within the City differs quite markedly. From an old cemetery near Main and 27th streets I collected more than ninety living shells, and from the bluffs about the Union Station I found eight dead shells; the following table will show the sizes from the two places:

Diameter, Mm.	Cemetery.	Bluffs.
18	2	
18.5	2	
19	11	
19.5	7	
20	20	1
20.5	8	
21	16	
21.5	6	
22	7	
22.5	5	
23	5	1
23.5	1	2
24	1	1
24.5		1
25	1	1
27		1

At Boonville I found one dead but fresh shell of *Polygyra multineata* Say, the only one I have found in the State. The *Polygyra divesta* Gld., is found living in the southern counties of the State, and I have it from the Postpliocene at St. Joseph. From the Postpliocene of Boone and Moniteau counties I have the *Polygyra profunda* Say, but have not found it living in the State. To the NAUTILUS for June 1894, I noticed finding *Polygyra andrewsæ* W. G. B. in St. Francois county. I have *P. pennsylvanica* from St. Louis county, and from the Postpliocene of Boone county.